MAY 17, 1786. THE NUMB. 2920.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the PUBLIC.

A ſeaſonable caution to all perſons whom it ſhall concern, which, if duly attended to, may prevent their being miſled, through ignorance or miſtake, to purchaſe a law-ſuit in chancery, in place of a bargain of lands offered for ſale by Meſſrs. William Cooper and Andrew Craig, ſhop-keepers in Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS an advertiſement hath appeared in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 5th, 12th and 19th inſtant, under the ſignatures of WILLIAM COOPER and ANDREW CRAIG, for "ſelling at private ſale 40,000 acres of land, ſitu-"ate in the county Montgomery, ſtate of New-York, at lake "Otſego, where Colonel George Croghan formerly lived," &c. Notice is hereby given, that the claims of ſaid Cooper and Craig to thoſe lands are involved in diſputes, and in a law-ſuit in chancery now depending at New-York, which may prove an expenſive job to haſty purchaſers.

For the benefit of ſuch perſons as might otherwiſe be liable to be taken in by the volubility, verſatility and induſtry of William Cooper, to appropriate to himſelf and partner thoſe lands, and to undermine the juſt claims of others in the ſame, before a deciſion in the court of chancery takes place, it is thought adviſeable to ſtate the following particulars, for the conſideration of thoſe whom they may tempt to become purchaſers under them.

Firſt. Of the Otſego tract, belonging to the eſtate of Colonel George Croghan (whereof the 40,000 acres above advertiſed are part) above 6000 acres were ſold to Auguſtin Provoſt, before any mortgage was given to the Burlington company, upon which Meſſrs. Cooper and Craig found their claim; to ſay nothing of 33,000 acres ſold to Governor William Franklin, 14,083 acres to Cadwallader and David Colden, and from 30 to 40,000 acres, or upwards, to other perſons; and the ſaid land is bound with other lands of Colonel Croghan, for the payment of different mortgages of 40,000 and of 20,000 acres, with judgment-bonds to the amount of more than 20,000l. to which circumſtance add, that the map of the land which Mr. Cooper produced at the intended Sheriff's ſale, January 13th laſt (and which, it is preſumed, is the ſame one they have lately advertiſed to ſhew to ſuch as wiſh to purchaſe) is palpably erroneous, and therefore a deception; a copy whereof is alſo in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

2dly. As to the judgment-bonds, every prudent purchaſer is adviſed to attend to the following certificate, viz. "I do hereby "certify, that in the Secretary's office of the ſtate of New-York, "are filed the following judgment-rolls, wherein William Peters "and John Morton, and his Excellency William Franklin, "Eſquires, are plaintiffs, and George Croghan, Eſq; defendent.

1772.	*Penn. Cur.*	*Coſts.*
"A judgment in Jan. term for the "plaintiff W. Peters. for	£ 5380 17 8	£ 6 5 6
"Ditto in October ditto for ditto John "Morton, York currency,	10500 0 0	8 4 3
"Ditto January 1773 for ditto W. "Franklin, New-Jerſey,	3600 0 0	13 17 6
"Ditto July ditto ditto, granting the "aforeſaid William Peters exe-"cution for recovery of the afore-"ſaid debt,		
	£ 19480 17 8	£ 28 7 3

"Given under my hand at Pough-keepſie, the 26th day of "October 1782.

"ROBERT HARPUR, Dep. Sec. of ſaid State."

There are other judgment-bonds, which I at preſent paſs over.

3dly. The mortgages to the Burlington company, in the name of his Excellency William Franklin, and to Thomas Wharton and others, for 40 and for 20,000 acres of land, as they are now depending in chancery, I ſhall ſay nothing upon, *but that thoſe who are ſo raſh as to purchaſe law-ſuits, will do well to ſet down firſt and count the coſts.*

4thly. By an indenture of covenants made in April 1775, between his Excellency William Franklin, Thomas Wharton, John Morton and George Croghan, Eſquires (alſo filed in chancery) John Morton having obtained a certain writ of Teſtatum Fieri Facias to be delivered to the Sheriff, for ſeizing and ſelling thoſe lands, it was agreed betwixt all parties to prevent injury to the creditors of G. Croghan, "That the ſaid lands and tene-"ments ſhould be diſpoſed of at public auction, by virtue of "*two judgments* entered on record at the ſuit of Governor Frank-"lin and John Morton." Now Meſſrs. Cooper and Craig have attempted, in a clandeſtine manner, to procure a ſale of the 40,000 acres of land for their ſole benefit, to the excluſion of Meſſrs. Morton, Wharton, and others, on a judgment to which Morton's judgment is prior, and whilſt Morton's and Wharton's judgments and demands amount to four times the ſum of theirs, as Aſſignees for the Burlington company. Thus an agreement founded on the broad baſis of juſtice and honor, is trampled under feet by men who place ſelf-intereſt the firſt in the liſt of moral virtues, and juſtice to their neighbours, as an obſolete command, they wholly expunge from their catalogue.

5thly. An injunction was iſſued by the preſent Chancellor at New-York in January laſt, directed to the Sheriff of Montgomery county, prohibiting him, upon penalty of 10,000l. from proceeding in the ſale of thoſe 40,000 acres of land, then adverti-ſed by him at the ſuit of Cooper and Craig, to be ſold in the dead of winter, at a place remote from the premiſes, and difficult of acceſs at that inclement ſeaſon of the year, on terms expreſly calculated to preclude every other purchaſer, and to put it in the power of theſe men, not only to ſwallow up thoſe 40,000 acres, but the whole tract of land, and without even that ſatisfying the cravings of an inſatiable, all-devouring appetite.

6thly. They aſſumed boundaries not expreſſed in their mortgage, at pleaſure, without the leaſt authority, comprehending in the intended ſale, what lands they ſaw fit to lay hold upon, although already ſold to others by fixed boundaries.

7thly. The ſheriff, who moved at their pleaſure, in contempt of the Chancellor's injunctions, having proceeded to put up thoſe 40,000 acres of land to ſale, they were ſtruck off to Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, as the higheſt bidder, for 3625l. New-York currency; (William Cooper having bid to the amount of 3600l. only) but within two hours after, before any deed was tendered to him, on his juſt withdrawing himſelf from the houſe and ſmoke in the public room of the tavern, to walk in the open air for a ſhort time, the Sheriff by their order, to which he paid more obedience than to the Chancellor's writ or his own duty, put it up again (the reſpectable part of the company having chiefly retired) and ſtruck off the ſame lot a ſecond time, in an illegal manner, to Meſſrs. Cooper and Craig for 2750l. little ſhort of 900l. of the ſum it had been juſt ſtruck off to him, and for 850l. leſs than their own former bid.

Laſtly. The ſaid William Cooper, on his return to New-York, being informed by Mr. Morton who had the prior judgment to his, on which his pretended, but fictitious purchaſe is founded, that if he perſiſted to aſſert the validity of that empty claim of purchaſe, in violation of the Chancellor's authority, he ſhould have him conducted to the ſtone jug (or priſon) at New-York; he made his ſubmiſſion and renounced that ground of claim. Upon what pretext, then, he and his partner now aſſume a right to ſell the land by private ſale, muſt be left with a court of chancery to determine.

N. B. *To remove all plea of ignorance from thoſe who may be deluded to purchaſe under Meſſrs. Cooper and Craig's advertiſement, ſimilar information and notice to this will be printed in the newspapers at Trenton, New-York and Albany, and ſent up to the county where the lands lie; to which all perſons concerned will do well to pay due attention.*

JOHN MORGAN, acting by power of attorney from the Executors of Thomas Wharton, and for himſelf and others intereſted as mortgagees in ſaid land.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1786.

WILLIAM COOPER *and* ANDREW CRAIG, *Merchants, of* BURLINGTON, *preſent their Reſpects to* JOHN MORGAN, M. D. F. R. S. *and to his Advertiſement of April 22d, 1786. They thus reply,---*

GEORGE the third, heretofore ſovereign of North-America, by his letters patent under the great ſeal of New-York, dated November 30th, 1769, granted to Colonel George Croghan 100,000 acres of land, with the uſual allowance of 5 acres per centum for highways, ſituate, lying and being upon lake Otſego, and the upper parts of the river Suſquehanna, now in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of New-York. Theſe letters patent were recorded December 6th, 1769, in the Secretary's Office at New-York, in Lib. Patents No. 14, Page 466 *et ſeq.* The land, together with other great tracts, had been previouſly purchaſed of the Indians, at a treaty held by the late Sir William Johnſon, Bart. Superintendant of Indian Affairs, at Fort Stanwix (named at preſent Fort Schuyler) in the month of October, 1768, and the conſideration money in ſilver dollars was paid to the natives entirely to their ſatisfaction.

March 10, 1770, Col. Croghan mortgaged to his Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; 40,000 acres in that patent, which mortgage was afterwards regularly aſſigned to Richard Wells, Samuel Preſton Moore, Joſeph Fox, Henry Hill, James Verree, Richard Smith, Joſeph Smith and Abigail Smith, ſince married to George Bowne. Theſe perſons (uſually called the Burlington Company) beſides a large ſum paid for the purchaſe, lent in ready money, to enable Col. Croghan to pay the patent fees and other charges, 3000l. Jerſey currency, which were paid into the hands of Col. Croghan by Richard Wells. Gov. Franklin alſo lent or advanced for Col. Croghan upwards of 1000l. more. The mortgage was immediately recorded in the county where the lands lie.

Before the patent was expedited, to wit, on the 13th of December, 1768, Col. Croghan had mortgaged his Indian right in the whole tract of 100,000 acres, to Gov. Franklin, and by him the mortgage was next day, viz. 14th of December, 1768, aſſigned to the Burlington Company aforeſaid.

Col. Croghan's mortgage to Thomas Wharton, ſen. under which Dr. Morgan claims, and endeavours to raiſe a duſt, is dated a few days after Gov. Franklin's ſecond mortgage of March 10, 1770. and the ſame mortgage of March 10, 1770, is confeſſedly prior to any other mortgage, and alſo antecedent to any judgment obtained againſt Col. Croghan, or any other incumbrance whatſoever, ſave only a judgment of William Peters, as attorney for another perſon, which judgment was ſatisfied upwards of ten years ago by the ſale of a conſiderable tract belonging to Col. Croghan in another patent, known by the name of Alexander M'Kee's patent.

The Burlington Company having duly conveyed all their right and title to William Cooper and Andrew Craig, including a judgment obtained, before the war, on their mortgage, the preſent owners employed Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; an eminent Counſellor at Law, now one of the members of Aſſembly for the city and county of New York, and formerly Aid-du-Camp to General Waſhington, to ſue out a Scire Facias upon the judgment; and accordingly the legal ſteps were taken, a confirmation of the judgment was obtained in the ſupreme court without any oppoſition, and a Fieri Facias was iſſued to the Sheriff of Montgomery, who, conformably to the uſual cuſtom, publiſhed this advertiſement in the Albany Gazette, and elſewhere:

Copy of the Sheriff's advertiſement for the ſale of 40,000 acres in the Otſego patent, which were bought by William Cooper and Andrew Craig, taken from the Albany Gazette of January 5th, 1786.

"SHERIFF's SALES.

"PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a cer-"tain writ of Fieri Facias iſſued out of the ſupreme court "of this ſtate, at the ſuit of William Franklin, againſt Bernard "Gratz, executor of the laſt will and teſtament of George "Croghan, deceaſed, and to me directed and delivered, on Fri-"day, the 13th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-"noon of the ſame day, at the houſe of Albert Mabie, Eſq; "in Canejohary diſtrict, the fee ſimple of a certain tract of "land, ſituate in the county of Montgomery, and herein after "deſcribed, the property of the ſaid George Croghan in his life-"time, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, that is to ſay, begin-"ning at the corner of John C. Hartwick's land, on the Suſ-"quehanna river, near the mouth of the Oake's creek; thence "running weſt along the line of ſaid Hartwick to his corner, in "the line of John Smith's land; thence running north along "the line of the ſaid Smith's land, to a certain ſtone corner; "thence due weſt along the line of ſaid Smith and others, to a "corner fixed in that line, leading a due north courſe to the "north corner of Croghan's patent; thence from the ſaid corner "in the ſaid laſt mentioned line due north, to the bounds of the "land of Cadwalader Colden, Eſq; thence eaſterly along ſaid "Colden's land, to the line of land of John Bleecker, Lambert "Moore and others; thence round the ſeveral courſes of the "ſaid laſt mentioned land, to the line of Cornelius Peter Low's "land; thence along the bounds of ſaid Low's land, to lake "Otſego; thence down ſaid lake and the river Suſquehanna, to "the place of beginning; containing 40,000 acres, more or leſs.

"December 10, 1785. SAMUEL CLYDE, Sheriff."

In purſuance of this notice the Sheriff ſold the lands to William Cooper and Andrew Craig, and executed a ſolid deed accordingly to them, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever. Some of the principal gentlemen of the county have granted a certificate of the particulars in theſe words:

"WE the ſubſcribers, being preſent at the ſales of a tract of "land ſold at the ſuit of William Franklin, in whoſe place "Andrew Craig and William Cooper appeared, now we certify "that the ſale was regularly opened, and Doctor John Morgan "appeared with an injunction from chancery, as he ſaid, to ſtop "the ſales, but would not give his injunction to the Sheriff, but "ſerved him with the copy. The Sheriff took council, who "adviſed him to do his duty. The land was accordingly ſold, "and cried off to ſaid John Morgan for 3625l. the conditions "of the vendue being firſt made known by writing and public "outcry, which were,----the caſh to be paid at the delivery of "the deed; but when the ſaid deed was made ready, the ſaid "John Morgan could not be found, altho' his eſcape was pro-"claimed by public outcry, that he, John Morgan, ſhould come "and appear, receive his deed, and pay the money, but no John "Morgan could be found. The lands were accordingly ſet up "according to the conditions of the vendue, and cried off to "William Cooper for 2700l. Some time after which the ſaid "Morgan appeared from a ſmall block houſe, about half a mile "diſtant, where he had ſecreted himſelf during the time he was "wanted. When he appeared, the Sheriff tendered him the "deed, which he refuſed, but ſaid he would go to Albany for a "deed, which the Sheriff refuſed, as fully believing he meant "only to confuſe him.

"*Chriſt. P. Yates,*	"*David Culley, Eſq;*
"*Hendrick Frey,*	"*Luther Rich,*
"*James Yule,*	"*David Morris,*
"*James Plattor,*	"*Daniel Holt, Capt.*
"*Archibald Perrell,*	"*Solomon Pier.*"

When the Sheriff applied at the Doctor's lodgings for payment of certain expences incurred upon this buſineſs, he was informed that the Doctor had decamped before day-break, and it appeared afterwards the Doctor had retreated expeditiouſly 25 or 30 miles to the confines of the next county, before he ſtopped for refreſhment; and we can aſſure the Doctor, that the Sheriff would be even now very happy to ſee him in the county of Montgomery.

Upon this impregnable foundation ſtands the title of Cooper and Craig. The futility of the Doctor's pretenſions may further appear, from a few obſervations on the principal parts of his publication. The Doctor ſays, that a chancery ſuit is depending at New-York. A ſuit was indeed inſtituted againſt William Franklin, without any better ground than merely to embarraſs the ſale, and terrify purchaſers. The injunction iſſued by the Chancellor is a matter of courſe. Our William Cooper writes from New-York, of ſo late a date as April 28th, 1786, that the controverſy is ſettled, and the chancery ſuit ended.

With reſpect to the 6000 acres aſſerted to be ſold to Major Auguſtine Provoſt, who married Col. Croghan's daughter, the Major himſelf (if we are rightly inſtructed) is candid enough to acknowledge the contrary. He reſides within a few miles of Philadelphia, and has never exhibited any claim. It is ſuppoſed that Col. Croghan once intended to give ſuch a tract at the foot of lake Otſego to the Major, then reſiding there, but this intention was not perfected.

Of the 33,000 acres ſold to Gov. Franklin, 14,083 acres to Cadwalader and David Colden, and the other tracts, nothing need be ſaid, but that they lie in other parts of the patent, and have no relation to the lands in queſtion.

By the agreement made between William Franklin, Thomas Wharton, John Morton and George Croghan, it is expreſly covenanted that Governor Franklin's mortgage, being prior to all the reſt, ſhall be firſt paid, principal and intereſt. Now the 40,000 acres lately conveyed by the Sheriff of Montgomery to Cooper and Craig ſold for conſiderably leſs than is due to them, and all the remaining eſtates of Col. Croghan and Gov. Franklin are liable for the balance.

The Doctor complains of the time and place appointed for the vendue. This was in truth intended to be held in the preceding ſummer, but unavoidable delays occaſioned it to be poſtponed; however, in that country, the winter is a travelling and ſociable ſeaſon. The tavern of Albert Mabie, Eſq; is in a very public place, on the banks of the Mohawk river, nearly about the center of the county.

The boundaries are ſuch as will ſtand the teſt of ſober enquiry. No man's premiſes within the bounds, altho' ſubject to the mortgage, are intended to be touched, except only 1000 acres and upwards, formerly the property of Joſeph Galloway, which was unavoidable.

Cooper, upon his return to New-York, was, it ſeems, threatened by Mr. Morton to be conducted to the ſtone jug [ſuch is the elevated expreſſion of our academician---he appears to have been a cup too ſmall at this period of his memoir] for contempt of the Chancellor's injunction; and it is roundly affirmed that Cooper then renounced his ground of claim. The fact was really thus. Mr. Morton and others, having ſuffered ſeverely from Col. Croghan's conduct, made heavy complaints of their loſſes; whereupon Cooper and Craig moſt generouſly offered, that if the principal and intereſt due to them was paid by a certain diſtant day, then aſſigned, they would cheerfully conſign their purchaſe over to the other creditors. Mr. Morton expreſſed much gratitude, and ſaid particularly, that ſuch a propoſal exceeded their moſt ſanguine expectations. The proprietors have at various times offered the ſame terms to Dr. Morgan and his aſſociates at Philadelphia. The laſt offer was in writing, dated April 22d, 1786, and witneſſed by Robert Barnhill and Amos Taylor, jun. None of the parties have been able as yet to raiſe the money.

To the PUBLIC.

William Cooper about this time is ſuppoſed to have arrived at lake Otſego with Surveyors, to divide the 40,000 acres into convenient lots. Intelligence is juſt received that upwards of 50 families are there waiting to purchaſe. The tract is beautifully ſituated upon a fine lake and river, and in the vicinity of 18,000 acres lately bought by Monſieur Chaumont, the grant banker of Paris, whoſe Agent, Monſieur de Villiers, is actually upon the ſpot, effecting conſiderable improvements. Cooper and Craig will warrant and defend the title free from any ſuit at law or in equity, and clear from all incumbrances whatſoever, ſo that thoſe who incline to poſſeſs rich lands at a trifling expence need not fear trouble or difficulty from any quarter.

ANDREW CRAIG, for himſelf and WILLIAM COOPER.

Burlington, May 8, 1786.

THE public are deſired to ſuſpend their judgment upon Meſſrs. Craig and Cooper's advertiſement, as publiſhed in this day's Gazette, till the anſwer is given, which will be ſhortly laid before them. In the mean time the ſubſcriber cautions all perſons againſt purchaſing the 40,000 acres of land at Otſego lake, which they undertake to diſpoſe of at private ſale, as being ſtill involved in a ſuit in chancery at New-York, which the letter from W. Cooper to his partner cannot lay aſide; and applications have been made by a variety of claimants to the legiſlature of New-York for the interpoſition of that body, for a law to appoint commiſſioners with power to make ſale of thoſe lands, ſo as to give a ſecure and legal title to purchaſers, which Meſſrs. Cooper and Craig cannot do.

May 17th, 1786. JOHN MORGAN.

Baltimore county, April 19, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and well known farm, lying in Harford county, known by the name of BETTY's CHOICE, alias BETTY's INHERITANCE, containing by patent 587 acres and an half; the land is too well known to require a deſcription, and to call it equal to any in that county would only do it juſtice; the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, as but a ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or view the premiſes, may apply to

EDWARD C. TOLLEY.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THERE is a tradition, that in the planting of New-England, the firſt ſettlers met with many difficulties and hardſhips, as is generally the caſe when a civilized people attempt eſtabliſhing themſelves in a wilderneſs country. Being pioufly diſpoſed, they ſought relief from heaven, by laying their wants and diſtreſſes before the Lord in frequent ſet days of Faſting and Prayer. Conſtant meditation and diſcourſe on theſe ſubjects kept their minds gloomy and diſcontented; and, like the children of Iſrael, there were many diſpoſed to return to that Egypt, which perſecution had induced them to abandon. At length, when it was propoſed in the Aſſembly to proclaim another faſt, a farmer of plain ſenſe roſe, and remarked that the inconveniences they ſuffered, and concerning which they had ſo often wearied heaven with their complaints, were not ſo great as they might have expected, and were diminiſhing every day as the colony ſtrengthened; that the earth began to reward their labour, and to furniſh liberally for their ſubſiſtence; that the ſeas and rivers were found full of fiſh, the air ſweet, the climate healthy; and above all, that they were there in the full enjoyment of liberty, civil and religious: He therefore thought that reflecting and converſing on theſe ſubjects would be more comfortable, as tending more to make them contented with their ſituation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the divine being, if, *inſtead of a* FAST, *they ſhould proclaim a* THANKSGIVING. His advice was taken, and from that day to this, they have in every year obſerved circumſtances of public felicity ſufficient to furniſh employment for a THANKSGIVING DAY, which is therefore conſtantly ordered and religiouſly obſerved.

I ſee in the public news-papers of different ſtates, frequent complaints of *hard times, deadneſs of trade, ſcarcity of money*, &c. &c. It is not my intention to aſſert or maintain that theſe complaints are entirely without foundation. There can be no country or nation exiſting, in which there will not be ſome people ſo circumſtanced as to find it hard to gain a livelihood, people who are not in the way of any profitable trade, and with whom money is ſcarce becauſe they have nothing to give in exchange for it. And it is always in the power of a ſmall number to make a great clamour. But let us take a cool view of the general ſtate of our affairs, and perhaps the proſpect will appear leſs gloomy than has been imagined.

The great buſineſs of the continent is agriculture. For one artizan or merchant, I ſuppoſe we have at leaſt 100 farmers, by far the greateſt part cultivators of their own fertile lands, from whence many of them draw not only the food neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence, but the materials of their cloathing, ſo as to need very few foreign ſupplies; while they have a ſurplus of productions to diſpoſe of, whereby wealth is gradually accumulated. Such has been the goodneſs of divine providence to theſe regions, and ſo favourable the climate, that ſince the three or four years of hardſhip in the firſt ſettlement of our fathers here, a famine or ſcarcity has never been heard of among us; on the contrary, though ſome years may have been more, and others leſs plentiful, there has always been proviſion enough for ourſelves, and a quantity to ſpare for exportation. And although the crops of laſt year were generally good, never was the farmer better paid for the part he can ſpare to commerce, as the publiſhed price currents abundantly teſtify. The lands he poſſeſſes are alſo continually riſing in value with the increaſe of population. And on the whole he is enabled to give ſuch good wages to thoſe who work for him, that all who are acquainted with the old world muſt agree, that in no part of it are the labouring poor ſo generally well fed, well cloathed, well lodged, and well paid, as in the United States of America.

If we enter the cities, we find that, ſince the revolution, the owners of houſes and lots of ground have had their intereſt vaſtly augmented in value; rents have riſen to an aſtoniſhing height, and thence encouragement to increaſe building, which gives employment to an abundance of workmen, as does alſo the increaſed luxury and ſplendor of living of the inhabitants thus made richer. Theſe workmen all demand and obtain much higher wages than any other part of the world would afforded them, and are paid in ready money. This rank of people therefore do not or ought not to complain of hard times, and they make a very conſiderable part of the city inhabitants.

At the diſtance I live from our American fiſheries, I cannot ſpeak of them with any certainty; but I have not heard that the labour of the valuable race of men employed in them is worſe paid, or that they meet with leſs ſucceſs than before the revolution. The whalemen indeed have been deprived of one market for their oil, but another I hear is opening for them, which it is hoped may be equally advantageous. And the demand is conſtantly increaſing for their ſpermaceti candles, which therefore bear a much higher price than formerly.

There remain the merchants and ſhopkeepers. Of theſe, though they make but a ſmall part of the whole nation, the number is conſiderable, too great indeed for the buſineſs they are employed in. For the conſumption of goods in every country has its limits. The faculties of the people, that is, their ability to buy and pay, is equal only to a certain quantity of merchandize. If merchants calculate amiſs on this proportion, and import too much, they will of courſe find the ſale dull for the overplus, and ſome of them will ſay that trade languiſhes. They ſhould, and doubtleſs will, grow wiſer by experience, and import leſs. If too many artificers in town, and farmers from the country, flattering themſelves with the idea of leading eaſier lives, turn ſhopkeepers, the whole natural quantity of that buſineſs divided among them all may afford two ſmall a ſhare for each, and occaſion complaints that trading is dead; theſe may alſo ſuppoſe that it is owing to ſcarcity of money, while, in fact, it is not ſo much from the fewneſs of buyers, as from the exceſſive number of ſellers, that the miſchief ariſes; and if every ſhopkeeping farmer and mechanic would return to the uſe of his plough and working tools, there would remain of widows and other women ſhopkeepers ſufficient for the buſineſs, which might then afford them a comfortable maintenance.

Whoever has travelled through the various parts of Europe, and obſerved how ſmall is the proportion of people in affluence or eaſy circumſtances there, compared with thoſe in poverty and miſery; the few rich and haughty landlords, the multitude of poor, abject, rack-rented, tythe-paying tenants, and half paid and half ſtarved ragged labourers; and views here the happy mediocrity that ſo generally prevails throughout theſe ſtates, where the cultivator works for himſelf, and ſupports his family in decent plenty, will, methinks, ſee abundant reaſon to bleſs divine providence for the evident and great difference in our favour, and be convinced that no nation known to us enjoys a greater ſhare of human felicity.

It is true that in ſome of the ſtates there are parties and diſcords; but let us look back, and aſk if we were ever without them? Such will exiſt wherever there is liberty; and perhaps they help to preſerve it. By the colliſion of different ſentiments, ſparks of truth are ſtruck out, and political light is obtained. The different factions, which at preſent divide us, aim all at the public good; the differences are only about the various modes of promoting it. Things, actions, meaſures and objects of all kinds, preſent themſelves to the minds of men in ſuch a variety of lights, that it is not poſſible we ſhould all think alike at the ſame time on every ſubject, when hardly the ſame man retains at all times the ſame ideas of it. Parties are therefore the common lot of humanity, and ours are by no means more miſchievous or leſs beneficial than thoſe of other countries, nations and ages, enjoying in the ſame degree the great bleſſing of political liberty.

Some indeed among us are not ſo much grieved for the preſent ſtate of our affairs, as apprehenſive for the future. The growth of luxury alarms them, and they think we are from that alone in the high road to ruin. They obſerve, that no revenue is ſufficient without economy, and that the moſt plentiful income of a whole people from the natural productions of their country may be diſſipated in vain and needleſs expences, and poverty be introduced in the place of affluence. This may be poſſible. It however rarely happens: For there ſeems to be in every nation a greater proportion of induſtry and frugality, which tend to enrich, than of idleneſs and prodigality, which occaſion poverty, ſo that upon the whole there is a continual accumulation. Reflect what Spain, Gaul, Germany and Britain were in the time of the Romans, inhabited by people little richer than our ſavages, and conſider the wealth they at preſent poſſeſs, in numerous well-built cities, improved farms, rich moveables, magazines ſtocked with valuable manufactures, to ſay nothing of plate, jewels and coined money; and all this notwithſtanding their bad, waſteful, plundering governments, and their mad deſtructive wars; and yet luxury and extravagant living has never ſuffered much reſtraint in thoſe countries. Then conſider the great proportion of induſtrious frugal farmers inhabiting the interior parts of theſe American ſtates, and of whom the body of our nation conſiſts; and judge whether it is poſſible that the luxury of our ſea ports can be ſufficient to ruin ſuch a country. If the importation of foreign luxuries could ruin a people, we ſhould probably have been ruined long ago: For the Britiſh nation claimed a right, and practiſed it, of importing among us not only the ſuperfluities of their own production, but thoſe of every nation under heaven; we bought and conſumed them, and yet we flouriſhed and grew rich. At preſent our independent governments may do what we could not then do, diſcourage by heavy duties, or prevent by prohibitions, ſuch importations, and thereby grow richer; if indeed, which may admit of diſpute, the deſire of adorning ourſelves with fine clothes, poſſeſſing fine furniture, with elegant houſes, &c. is not, by ſtrongly inciting to labour and induſtry, the occaſion of producing a greater value than is conſumed in the gratification of that deſire.

The agriculture and fiſheries of the United States are the great ſources of our encreaſing wealth. He that puts a ſeed into the earth is recompenced perhaps by receiving forty out of it; and he who draws a fiſh out of our waters draws up a piece of ſilver. Let us (and there is no doubt but we ſhall) be attentive to theſe; and then the power of rivals, with all their reſtraining and prohibiting acts, cannot much hurt us. We are ſons of the earth and ſeas, and, like *Anteus* in the fable, if in wreſtling with a *Hercules* we now and then receive a fall, the touch of our parents will communicate to us freſh ſtrength and vigour to renew the conteſt. A. B.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Cheſter was read, praying the bill, entituled "An Act to repeal an act, entituled "An Act to ſuſpend an act of General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "A Supplement to an act, entituled "An Act to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilſon and Joſeph Davis, to build a new court-houſe and priſon in the county of Cheſter, and ſell the old court-houſe and priſon in the borough of Cheſter," may not be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition ſigned by 138 inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was read, praying the charter of the Bank of North-America may be reſtored.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the ſeveral petitions relative to the charter of the Bank of North-America were read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of William Hay, read March 9th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The memorial and petition of the inhabitants of Lower Smithfield townſhip, in the county of Northampton, read March 13th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of the Preſbyterian congregation of Benſalem townſhip, in the county of Bucks, read March 8th, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

The petition of divers members of the Preſbyterian congregation of Brandywine, in the county of Cheſter, read March 13th, was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

The petition of Jacob Mytinger, read March 1ſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The committee appointed March 4th, on the petition of Robert Robinſon, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, read March 1ſt, on the petition of Elizabeth Ferguſon, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon

Reſolved, That the ſaid petition be diſmiſſed.

The report of the committee, read December 8th laſt, on the petition of Lieutenant-Colonel James Moore, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That it be re-committed, and that the committee be inſtructed to confer with Council thereon.

The report of the committee, read March 11th, on that part of the Meſſage from the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, relative to the opening and repairing the highways within this ſtate, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred that part of the Meſſage of Council which relates to the opening and repairing the roads and highways within this ſtate, beg leave to report --

That your committee are of opinion it would be of conſiderable utility to the public in general, and tend greatly to the keeping the public roads and highways within this ſtate in good repair, if a law was enacted empowering and requiring the Juſtices of the Quarter Seſſions, in each county, to appoint two or more ſkillful and ſuitable perſons as ſurveyors of the roads and highways within each county reſpectively, allotting to each ſurveyor a certain diſtrict, wherein the amending and repairing the roads and highways ſhall be under his care and inſpection; and that the ſuperviſors of the ſeveral townſhips within each diſtrict ſhould amend and repair the roads and highways within their reſpective townſhips, at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as the ſurveyor of the diſtrict ſhould from time to time direct. And in order to make the burden or expences on account of repairing the roads, &c. as nearly equal as poſſible, your committee conceive the ſaid law ſhould provide, that where any townſhip has collected and expended, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, to the amount of in the pound rate, to be taken from the laſt aſſeſſment of the ſtate taxes, that then, and in ſuch caſe, all further ſums expended by the ſuperviſor of ſuch townſhip on the roads, &c. within the ſame, ſhould be paid out of the county levies.

Therefore your committee would offer the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to anſwer the aboveſaid purpoſes.

Ordered, That the committee who brought in the report, be a committee to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing reſolution.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act authoriſing the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia, to lay out and improve a road within the limits of this ſtate, between the waters of the river Potomack and of the river Ohio," and having debated the ſame in part by paragraphs, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act to enforce the due collection and payment of taxes within this commonwealth," and having further debated the ſame by paragraphs, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "A Supplement to an act, entituled "An Act for veſting in the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for the promoting uſeful knowledge, a certain lot of ground, being part of the State-Houſe ſquare;" and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs,

On the queſtion---"Shall the ſame be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law?"-----the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Hannum, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, J. Hannum, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, H. Miller, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, D. M'Clellan, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, N. Lutz, P. Kreemer, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. J. Piper, S. Dale, W. Todd, J. Hughes, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, S. Wheeler. 41.

NAYS. J. Clark, J. Smith, J. Thomas, W. Parr, D. M'Conaughy, H. Tyſon, A. Eichelberger, R. Whitehill, A. Lincoln, H. Spyker, D. Davis, T. Mawhorter, P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, G. Woods, F. Antes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Kreuſe, D. Bradley. 26.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

Adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

William Maclay, Eſq; elected a repreſentative for the county of Weſtmoreland, appearing in the Houſe for the firſt time, and being called upon by the Speaker to make the requiſite declarations, previouſly to his being ſworn in as a member; he ſaid, that he had taken in due time the oath of allegiance as preſcribed by law, and that he held no other office but that of Deputy Surveyor, which he apprehended was not incompatible with a ſeat in the Houſe; however, he ſubmittted the ſame to the deciſion of the Houſe: Whereupon

A motion was made by Mr. Loller, and ſeconded by Mr. Smilie, purporting that the office of Deputy Surveyor diſqualifies the perſon holding the ſame from being a member of the legiſlature.

After ſome debate, the further conſideration of the motion was poſtponed.

Mr. Maclay withdrew until the determination of the Houſe thereon.

A letter from Frederick Phile, Eſquire, Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, was read, ſetting forth, that it was with ſurprize that he found by Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper, that the committee of the General Aſſembly for an account of annual expenditures of the civil liſt, &c. have ſtated to the Honorable Houſe, that the Naval Officer had received as fees of office within eight months of the year, ending the firſt of January laſt, the ſum of one thouſand three hundred and eighty-four pounds two ſhillings and three-pence, whereas the ſaid ſum was returned by him to the gentlemen of the committee, as of the whole of the fees and perquiſities of the Naval Office for a full year, incluſive of a ſalary to a clerk and office rent, and encloſing a copy of the account rendered by him to the committee; therefore praying that the ſaid error may be rectified.

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of very good marſh meadow, on Greenwich Iſland, a ſmall diſtance from the dam over Hollander's creek; the greateſt part is in timothy and red clover; there is on ſaid meadow, a new hay-houſe, that will hold 9 or 10 tons of hay. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES STARR.

May the 9th, 1786.

TO BE LETT,

THE tavern at the corner of Third and Wood-ſtreets, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, commonly known by the Sign of the OLEY-WAGGON; has one of the largeſt and convenienteſt yards with good ſtabling within that diſtance of the market: Likewiſe a ſtore adjoining. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on Cheſnut Hill. ‡ JOHN BIDDIS.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, living in Maxatawny townſhip, Berks county, and State of Pennſylvania, purchaſed the plantation whereon I now dwell of Philip Sholl, then of ſaid townſhip, Miller, about the year 1766, and gave bonds, according to agreement, for £. 800, to Andrew Hock, to whom ſaid plantation was then mortgaged by the ſaid Philip Sholl, the remainder of the purchaſe money I paid to the ſaid Philip on his making a deed to me; but after ſigning the deed by himſelf and wife, he produced a writing, and deſired me to ſign it; I aſked him for what? he ſaid it was only a releaſe, that Andrew Hock could not come at him for the money, and as ſoon as he had his bonds and mortgage from Hock, he would deliver up the writing to me. After I had paid off the bonds to ſaid Hock, I delivered to Philip Sholl's wife his bond and mortgage, and demanded my writing from him, which he refuſed to deliver up, on which an action was commenced at Reading, in the county of Berks, and after a due courſe of law I got judgment againſt him in February, 1768, when I found that I had a bond and mortgage inſtead of a releaſe; which bond and mortgage he has not delivered up, according to the judgment of the court, and I lately heard he had offered ſaid bond for ſale. I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as by the records of the court it will appear that the ſame was obtained in a fraudulent manner, from MICHAEL BOUER.

Berks county, May 13th, 1786. ¶

Eaſton, May 13, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in the town of Northampton, on Friday, the 9th of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain large two ſtory ſtone tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in Northampton town aforeſaid; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Alſo a certain other tenement and lot of ground, adjoining the above, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 200 feet; both premiſes late the property of Henry Shade. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, May 13, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in the town of Northampton, on Friday, the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain valuable large tract of LAND, ſituate in Maccongie townſhip, bounded by land of Andrew Wenner, Jacob Strouſe, Jacob Litzenberger and others, containing 600 acres more or leſs, about 223 acres are deeded, and whereon is erected a griſt mill, on a large ſtream of ſpring water which never fails, with a large quantity of watered meadow, together with a good dwelling-houſe, out-houſes, &c. late the property of Adam Epler. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

VIENNA, *February* 18.

THE Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from the ſtates of Holland, having been admitted to their audience of leave on the 5th inſt. Mynheer Van Waſſenaar informed the Emperor, "that as the miſſion they had the honor of performing at the Imperial Court being fulfilled by the ſo much wiſhed for reſtoration of peace and union between his Imperial Majeſty and the Republic, their High Mightineſſes had thought proper to recal them."

His Imperial Majeſty aſſured their High Mightineſſes, "that he was equally pleaſed the diſputes that had ariſen were finally ſettled."

LONDON.

March 1. Accounts from Madeira mention, that on the 2d of January laſt, they had a moſt terrible ſtorm, during which the ſea roſe to a height never before remembered. Two Britiſh veſſels that were in the road with difficulty got out to ſea before the ſtorm was at its greateſt violence; and a Portugueſe ſnow deſerted by the crew, with half a loading of Indian corn on board, dragged her anchors, and went to ſea without a ſoul on board, and as ſhe had not been heard of the 21ſt of January is thought to be loſt; great damage was done on ſhore, by ſweeping away or damaging many houſes, and ſeveral plantations laying near the ſea; it does not, however, appear any lives are loſt.

As the King of France has prohibited his nobility and gentry from coming over to ſpend their money in England, and has put ſuch a marked diſgrace upon Engliſh gentlemen as to prohibit them from uſing their own carriages, by impoſing a tax of above half the value, and 50 per cent. more than upon thoſe of any other nation, it is hoped the people at Dover will tar and feather all Engliſhmen, who go there for no other purpoſe than to ſpend their money---but not any traders, for trade, like water, will find its own level at laſt.

March 4. By letters from the Hague it appears, that diſſention ſtill reigns there with all the violence of party ſpirit. The partiſans of the Stadtholder, or rather ſome wretches under that ſpecious pretence, have been ſo ungovernable of late, that orders were given to double the patroles both night and day. Paſquinades and other ſatirical prints, have been paſted up at every corner of the ſtreets, reflecting on perſons of the firſt abilities in the adminiſtration: And a few days ago ſome of the rioters took their opportunity to chalk out a gibbet on the gates of the French Ambaſſador, and thereon, after the manner of his country, to hang his excellency in effigy.

March 10. Yeſterday Lord Howe attended on the King at St. James's, and delivered ſome diſpatches lately received from Herbert Sawyer, Eſq; the naval Commander in Chief on the American ſtation, which were brought over in the Briſk ſloop of war, arrived at Falmouth.

Mr. Adams, the American Miniſter, was ſent to on Wedneſday evening, and yeſterday he had a conference with the two Secretaries of State, on occaſion of ſome late advices received from America.

Governor Penn is ſoon to go out to America in character of Ambaſſador and Plenipotentary from the Britiſh Court.---It is ſuppoſed that his appointment to this great office is to be atributed to the influence of Lord Lonſdale, between whom and the Governor there has long ſubſiſted the ſtricteſt and moſt intimate friendſhip.

A report is prevalent, that the King of Pruſſia means the enſuing ſummer to reſtore the Stadtholder to all his rights of ſovereignty over the States of Holland in which, however, he will be certainly oppoſed by the arms of France, who wiſh to render the United States a pure democracy, as in that caſe France can always command the Belgic power with equal effect, as if the ſtates were her own colonies.

Among other prerogatives enjoyed by the Stadtholder of Holland, an effort is making to deprive him of that of pardoning of criminals, as well as the choice of Magiſtrates, and the nomination of Burgo-Maſters. So that the ſixth article of the union of Utrecht is ſhaking.

March 13. By diſpatches from Halifax we are informed, that the Vermonteſe have made private overtures to come under the Britiſh government, and that the terms are ſent over for miniſterial approbation or rejection.--- Morn. Poſt.

A great number of traders have removed from Boſton to Halifax, in order to trade as Britiſh ſubjects to this country; by which means they import oils on the duty of 12 s. inſtead of paying 18l. per ton.

The heir apparent of a great northern potentate had been lately, it is ſaid, detected by his ſovereign, in carrying on a private correſpondence with the Emperor. The martial monarch has had ſeveral examinations of his ſucceſſor, the firſt of which laſted not leſs than ſix hours. What the reſult may be of this intereſting diſcovery, if true, and how the indignant hero may treat his heir apparent, is not yet known. It, however, makes a great noiſe at preſent among the German courts.

BOSTON, *May* 6.

The efforts already made in arts and ſciences, in this weſtern quarter of the globe, under all colonial diſadvantages, are ſuch as ought to teach us very reſpectful ideas of American genius. The philoſophy of Dr. Franklin is the object of unrivalled admiration through every country of Europe; the moral ſcrutinies of Mr. Edwards have received the higheſt applauſe in moſt Proteſtant countries, even from the fixed oppoſers of his opinions. The quadrant, injuriouſly called Hadley's, was the invention of Mr. Godfrey of Philadelphia; mercurial inoculation was the diſcovery of the late Dr. Muirſon; the M'Fingal of Mr. Trumbull is ranked by the Engliſh reviewers with their own boaſted Hudibras; and the painting of Copley and Weſt find, even in Europe, little competition. The memorials of Congreſs have been claſſed in Europe alſo, with the firſt productions of that nature hitherto publiſhed; and the moſt enlightened nations of that region, by ornamenting, with every panegyrical teſtimony, our military and political characters, have rendered our own applauſes totally unneceſſary to their glory. Of no other nation can ſo honorable things be mentioned, at ſo early a period of their exiſtence.

With *wiſdom* peculiar to herſelf, our ſiſter ſtate, New-York, has granted to congreſs the impoſt---but have reſerved to themſelves the appointment of the officers to collect it.

A few days ſince the *lex talionis* was executed on a Nova-Scotia ſchooner, by our revenue officers.---The crew having ſhewn a *Port-Runawry trick* with ſome oars belonging to a Winniſimit-ferry boat, were purſued, overtaken at one of the iſlands in the lower harbour, and the oars recovered---when upon a ſtrict enquiry it was found, that to this breach of the *moral* law was added the *political* one of robbing the revenue---the ſchooner and crew were in conſequence brought to town, where ſhe now remains for trial.

NEW-YORK, *May* 2.

Notwithſtanding the repeated accounts of the depredations of the Barbary corſairs upon the American trade, there is reaſon to think the far greater part of the intelligence is fabricated by our old *well-wiſhers* in England and elſewhere, for purpoſes ſufficiently obvious---The ſtory of the Turkiſh cruiſers in the Weſt-India ſeas, is probably of equal authority with the reſt, and calculated to operate upon the credulous and uninformed of this country, who think nothing ſafe, except in Britiſh bottoms.

May 11. General Warren, of Milton, (Maſſachuſetts) introduces an eſſay on *Agriculture* with the following ſentence:---"In a philoſophic view it is great and extenſive. In a political view it is important, and perhaps the only firm and ſtable foundation of greatneſs. As a profeſſion, it ſtrengthens the mind, without enervating the body. In morals, it tends to encreaſe virtue, without introducing vice. In religion it naturally inſpires piety, devotion, and a dependence on Providence, without a tincture of infidelity. It is a rational and agreeable amuſement to the man of leiſure, and a boundleſs ſource of contemplation and activity to the induſtrious."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

Sunday laſt arrived here from London, after ſeven weeks paſſage, the ſhip Harmony, Captain Willet, in which came paſſengers, William Bingham, Eſq; his lady and family; alſo, Meſſieurs Preſton and Boinod. Captain Willet left the land's end of England on the 26th of March, in company with the ſhip Iris, Captain Cole, who is arrived at Baltimore: they parted company ſoon after they ſailed, but fell in with each other on the 9th of April, when they had a ſevere gale of wind, in which the Harmony carried away her foremaſt. Captain Cole offered any aſſiſtance that might be wanted, but Captain Willet having plenty of ſpars, rigged a jury maſt, and accompliſhed the remainder of his voyage in ſafety.

Sunday ſe'nnight an expreſs arrived in this city from the Weſtern country, and brought diſpatches which contain the following intelligence, viz. That in the night of the 29th March, the hoſtages from the Shawaneſe nation, together with their interpreter and his family, privately withdrew from our fort at the mouth of the Miami; that ſeveral murders have been committed both above and below the fort, two very recently within four miles of it on the Kentucky ſhore; that, from threats and inſinuations of unfriendly Indians, an attack on that garriſon was apprehended---under this idea, a reinforcement is gone down from fort M'Intoſh; that the garriſon is well ſupplied with proviſions, and plenty of excellent water within the body of the works; that about twenty Indians were lately ſeen near fort M'Intoſh, but their intentions could not be deviſed; and that ſeveral of their chiefs have been invited to a Talk with Sir John Johnſtone, at Niagara.

On Monday ſe'nnight two companies of the troops, raiſed for the defence of the poſts on the Weſtern frontiers, under the command of that experienced officer Col. J. Harmer, marched from this city for Fort-Pitt. They are well equipped, and make a very martial appearance, and will doubtleſs be conſidered as a ſeaſonable reinforcement to the companies already on that ſtation. Captains Ferguſon, of the train of artillery, and M'Curdy, of the infantry, command the above companies. We learn that the company from New-Jerſey, under Captain Mercer, will alſo take up their march in a few days for the ſame quarter.

By the brig Helena, Captain Williams, arrived here from North-Carolina, we learn, that on the 12th ult. a fire broke out in the town of Wilmington, in that ſtate, which in a ſhort time conſumed about one-third of the town, a quantity of naval ſtores, merchandize, &c. We have no other particulars.

Off Cape-Hatteras, Capt. Williams ſpoke Capt. Davis, in a ſchooner from Virginia bound to Charleſton.

The Honorable James M. Varnum, Nathan Miller, George Champlin and Peleg Arnold, Eſquires, are appointed to repreſent the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland in the Congreſs of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 4.

"The miniſterial ſquad make a boaſt of the apparent ſhortneſs of the ſeſſion, and plume themſelves upon their dexterity in ſo haſtily getting through the buſineſs of the nation; but they may find themſelves egregiouſly miſtaken as to its duration; for never at any one time within the annals of Ireland, did ſo many great and important objects preſent themſelves for deliberation as at preſent. A commercial ſyſtem, founded on reciprocity and juſtice, with England, remains yet to be adjuſted. The miſunderſtanding between this country and Portugal remain alſo to be done away, and a permanent commercial connexion remains to be eſtabliſhed. The grand queſtion of a parliamentary reform remains to be diſpoſed of, and adminiſtration, conſonant with their own profeſſions---conſonant with the ſpeech from the throne, have yet to ſtrike out ſome ſubſtantial and effectual ſyſtem of œconomy and retrenchment, as the only means of averting a national bankruptcy."

Yeſterday arrived here from Madeira, after 50 days paſſage, the Madeira Packet, Captain Haydon; who informs, that there were no Algerine cruiſers at or near the weſtern iſlands when he ſailed.

On the 24th of April, in latitude 37. longitude 60. Captain Haydon ſpoke the ſchooner Benjamin, Captain Carpenter, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to Boſton, out 53 days, all well. In latitude 37. longitude 72. 20. ſpoke the brig Nancy, Captain Howland, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Rhode-Iſland, 24 days out, all well.

By recent letters from Spain we hear, that the account of the ceſſion of the Floridas to France is premature; but that there was great reaſon to believe that ſomething of the kind would take place between England and Spain, in exchange for the fortreſs of Gibraltar, which would beſides be followed by a very favorable treaty of commerce. Should it take place it may prove of a very alarming nature to the United States, both as neighbours and as rivals in ſeveral important branches of trade.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, May 3.

Thurſday laſt, Captain White arrived here from Jamaica, in 25 days. He was obliged to quit the iſland precipitately, before he had compleated his buſineſs, to eſcape a ſeizure. On his paſſage he ſpoke a veſſel bound to Newport, which had been ſeized in Jamaica, but made her eſcape."

Captain Parrot, in the ſhip Four Friends, arrived at New-York, in 69 days from Liverpool, on the 23d ult. in latitude 38, 28, long. 61, ſpoke the ſhip Cincinnati, Saunders, from Virginia to London, out 8 days, all well.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liſbon, to his friend in this city, dated March, 1786.

"The Portugueſe with their ſix ſail of men of war, have drove the Algerines into the Streights, and another ſquadron is fitting out to keep our coaſt clear, ſo that your colours may ſafely navigate to Liſbon."

The following reſolution was, on Friday laſt, concurred in by both houſes of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York, viz.

Reſolved, That Robert R. Livingſton, James Duane, Egbert Benſon, Alexander Hamilton, Leonard Ganſevoort and Robert C. Livingſton, Eſquires, or any three of them, be commiſſioners on the part of this ſtate, to meet with ſuch commiſſioners as are or may be appointed by the other ſtates in the Union, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed upon by the ſaid commiſſioners, to take into conſideration the trade and commerce of the United States, to conſider how far an uniform ſyſtem in their commercial intercourſe and regulations, may be neceſſary to their common intereſt and permanent harmony; and to report to the ſeveral ſtates ſuch an act relative to this great object, as when unanimouſly ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to provide for the ſame; and that the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three of them, do make report of their proceedings to the legiſlature at their next meeting.

Latley died in Ayreſhire, in Scotland, one John Makie, farmer in Cambell, aged 103. His head was was laid in the grave by his eldeſt ſon, aged 70, aſſiſted by thirteen other ſons, thirty grandſons and twenty great grandſons.

Lancaſter, May 10th, 1786.

BY virtue of two certain precepts under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee to the General Loan-Office, of the late Province (now ſtate of Pennſylvania) to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 10th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Two certain Plantations and Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate and lying in Earl townſhip, containing together about 209 acres; adjoining lands of John Herkenhower, Ludwick Mole, Paul Gehr, Daniel Good, and Philip Sygart. Late the property of John Gehr and George Gehr. Seized and taken in execution, by

JOHN MILLER, Sheriff.

BY ROBERT BASS,

In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets,

This Day Imported in the Harmony,

Captain Willet, from London, the uſual freſh, and neceſſary, Supplies of all the uſeful and moſt rare DRUGS and MEDICINES in preſent Practice.

GLASS and ſtone Shop Furniture, with every neceſſary and utenſil for the fixing young gentlemen with a compleat Apothecary's Shop.

A quantity of purified Salt-Petre, in caſks of three hundred weight each, particularly refined for the preſerving of proviſions, and the making of powder.

Beſt French Verdegris, and Aleppo Galls, picked for dyers and hatters uſe.

Iſinglaſs of the firſt quality, for wine merchants, brewers, and refiners of liquors.

A quantity of pure Gold and Silver Leaf, by the packet, hundred, or ſingle book.

A choſen parcel of Frankfort Black, for copperplate printing.

Reeves's new invented, incomparable, Drawing Cakes, for miniature painting, in boxes of 45, 30 and 20 different ſhades and colours: Alſo compleat ſets of ſoft Crayons, and Crayon Pencils, Gold and Silver Shells, with many other beautiful bright colours, in conſtant uſe by painters and limners; the fineſt Annatto for dying yarn and linen.

Dr. Prieſtly's Apparatus for making Chalybeate Water, and for impregnating liquors with fixed air; now riſing into general uſe.

All the above, with every other Article in the Apothecary and Drug buſineſs, will be Sold, *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, for every current Money in circulation.

Juſt arrived in the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from LONDON, and to be SOLD, by

TOWERS & EVANS,

Next to the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet,

A freſh aſſortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Painters Colours, &c.

Among which are the following articles, viz.

CAMPHOR, Cantharides, Opium, Rhubarb, Jallap, Ipecacuanna, Tartar Emetic, Cremor Tartar, Crude Tartar, Red Bark, &c.

Red Lead,	Carmine,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,	Drop Lake,
Spaniſh Brown, ditto ditto,	Flake White,
Yellow Oker, ditto ditto,	Indian Ink,
Pruſian Blue, ditto ditto,	Kings Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, ditto ditto,	Stone Oker,
Black Lead,	Strewing Smalt,
Blue Black,	Spaniſh Whiting,
Frankfort ditto,	Turkey Umber,
Ivory ditto,	Venitian Red,
Lamp ditto,	Vermillion,
Brown Pink,	Verditer,
Dutch ditto,	Vitriol.
Roſe ditto,	

Crate Glaſs of all ſizes, ſuitable for Pictures, Clock Faces, &c. Window Glaſs, from 19 inches by 13 to 8 by 6. Painters Bruſhes, Camels Hair Pencils, drying Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, &c. &c.

Queen Ann's county, State of Maryland, April 28, 1786.

To be RENTED for a term of years,

THAT well known MILL, with its appurtenances, called the Unicorn Mill, lying on the road leading from the head of Cheſter river to Church-Hill, together with a ſmall farm, containing about 50 acres of arable land, and woodland ſufficient for its ſupport, all in good repair. Its ſituation and conveniencies, both for country and merchant work, are equal to any on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, with a ſtream of water never known to fail in the drieſt ſeaſons, compleatly fitted with every conveniency neceſſary for manufacturing of flour, and the mill-houſe capable of holding from five to ſix thouſand buſhels: With a ſaw-mill, a comfortable dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſtore-houſe, all in good repair. For terms apply to JEREMIAH NICOLS, in Cheſter Town, or ABRAHAM FALCONER, near the mill.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditoni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 26th inſtant May, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following Nine Lots of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia.

No. 23. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 24, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, at which place it is 18 feet and 9 inches wide, and to the weſt by ground of William Roſh.

No. 24. Containing in front on Pegg-ſtreet 19 feet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No 25, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 23.

No. 25. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 26, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 24.

No. 26. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 27, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 25.

No. 27. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a ten feet alley; bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 28, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid ten feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 26.

No. 28. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a ten feet alley; bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 29, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid ten feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 27,

No. 29. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 30, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 28.

No. 30. Containing 19 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, where it extends 18 feet and 9 inches in width, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by a lot of ground rented to Zachariah Andrews, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 29.

No. 31. Containing in front on New-Market-ſtreet 77 feet 6 inches, and 171 feet in depth, where it extends 48 feet and 6 inches in width, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the weſt by New-Market-ſtreet, to the north by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, to the eaſt by ground-rented to Zachariah Andrews, and to the ſouth by Cohauquenauque or Pegg run. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Garrigues, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Mr. S. Jennings's EXHIBITION *of Transparent Views.*

THE Public are moſt reſpectfully informed, that Mr. JENNINGS's tranſparent Views will be exhibited on the uſual evanings, at the houſe of Mr. Henry Epple, on the north ſide of Race-ſtreet, midway between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, until Monday, the 29th inſt. (May) after which it will be diſcontinued till further notice.

The ſcenes will be preſented in the following order, and conſiſt of,

1. A view of Jupiter, God of the Heathens, darting thunder and lightning from the clouds, &c.

2. America among the tombs, bewailing the loſs of her brave ſons who fell in the late conteſt---An American ſoldier, &c.

3. A ſcene repreſenting his excellency General Waſhington---The ſtatues of American generals and the temples of Honour and Virtue.

4. The celebrated Mr. Garrick, in the character of Richard the Third.

The ſize of each view, excluſive of decorations and ornaments, is ſeven feet by eight.

Admiſſion tickets at the price of 3/9 each, may be had at Mr. James Trenchard's, engraver, at the north eaſt corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, of Meſſrs. Cary and Co. and at the place of exhibition.

The doors will be opened at half paſt ſix o'clock in the evening, and the exhibition begin preciſely at ſeven.

Deſcriptive catalogues of the views are delivered at the room gratis.

*** The days of exhibition are *Monday* and *Thurſday*.

To be Sold, by public SALE,

On the premiſes, on the 20th inſtant,

A FRAME Houſe, Store and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, containing 26 feet in front, and 196 feet in depth. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

WILLIAM PHIFFER,
May 6. CHRISTIAN ROSIN, and } Adminiſtrators.
¶ JOHN ROLT,

Philadelphia, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 17th day of this inſtant (May) at 7 o'clock in the evening, a three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, Bake-houſe, Store, Wharff and Lot, or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, twenty feet four inches and an half, and extending in length or depth, from the eaſt ſide of King (or Delaware) ſtreet into the river Delaware; bounded northward by Iſaac Norris's ground, weſtward by Delaware (or Water) ſtreet, ſouthward by John Stamper's ground, and eaſtward by the ſaid river Delaware: late the eſtate of Blaithwaite Jones, and Mary his wife, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 19th inſt. May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Ten Lots of Ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 3. Containing in front on Second-ſtreet, 17 feet 6 inches, and 90 feet deep, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley; bounded to the weſt by Second-ſtreet, to the north by lot No. 4, to the eaſt by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the ſouth by ground of Iſaac Coates.

No. 4. Containing in front on Second-ſtreet, 17 feet and 6 inches, and 90 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley; bounded to the weſt by Second-ſtreet, to the north by ground of William Ruſh, to the eaſt by the ſaid 10 feet alley, and to the ſouth by the aforeſaid lot No. 3.

No. 9. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a ten feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 10, to the ſouth by the ſaid ten feet alley, and to the weſt by another ten feet alley.

No 10. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 11, to the ſouth by the ſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No 9.

No. 11 Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 12, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 10.

No. 12. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 13, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 11.

No. 13 Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 14, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid ten feet alley, and on the weſt by lot No. 12.

No. 14. Containing 18 feet in front on Pegg-ſtreet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by lot No. 15 to the ſouth by the aforeſaid public alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 13.

No. 15. Containing in front on Pegg-ſtreet 22 feet, and 80 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded to the north by Pegg-ſtreet, to the eaſt by New-Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth by the aforeſaid 10 feet alley, and to the weſt by lot No. 14.

No. 16. Containing in front on New-Market-ſtreet 15 feet and 10 inches, and in length or depth 80 feet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley, bounded eaſt by New-Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth by John Weſt, junior, to the weſt by the aforeſaid alley, and to the north by another feet alley. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Garrigues, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th inſtant (May) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at John Heſſer's tavern, near the premiſes, the following Houſes and Lots or Pieces of Land, ſituate in Begaarſtown, and Germantown townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, and about 9 miles from the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A Lot or Piece of Ground, containing about one acre, on which is erected a ſtone meſſuage, two ſtone ſtores, ſtone ſalt-houſe, ſtone barn, and one frame ditto; adjoining lands of John Starrs, Jacob Fiſher, and Jacob Weiſs.

No. 2. A Lot or Piece of Ground, containing about 32 acres, 12 acres whereof are woodland, and the remainder meadow and plow land; adjoining lands of Thomas Davis, and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Land, containing about three acres, adjoining the great road, and lands of Richard Johnſon and Jacob Welker, with the appurtenances; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of Matthias Genſell, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

Cheſter, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, a Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, well improved, and divided into two farms, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln; bounded by lands of James Starret, John Smith, and others. This eſtate will be ſold in two parts, or all together, as ſhall appear to be moſt for the advancement of the ſales; all late the eſtate of David Long, but taken in execution at the ſuit of John Hannon and wife, and others, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. The widow's dower in the ſaid eſtate will alſo be ſold at the ſame time and place.

Cheſter, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 190 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; bounded by lands of Moſes Coats, Lewellin Davis, and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Roberts, at the ſuit of John Stienmetz, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 22d inſtant, a Meſſuage and Plantation, containing 260 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough; bounded by lands late of Thomas Hays, Jonathan Jackſon, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Hayes, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, May 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 23d inſtant, a Meſſuage and public Houſe, with 300 acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield; bounded by lands of Edward Docherty, John Tillis, widow Hope, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be expoſed to public ſale, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Docherty, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, March 6, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the county Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 24th inſtant, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield; bounded by lands of Thomas Hallit, John Fleming, and others. Alſo at the ſame time will be ſold, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

May 2, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons whom it may concern, that agreeable to leave given by the Honourable Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey at their laſt ſitting, I purpoſe to preſent a bill to the ſaid Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, to authoriſe the petitioners by law to enable the owners of land adjoining on the eaſt ſide of Salem creek, in the ſtate aforeſaid, to erect banks and other water-works, to prevent the tide from overflowing ſaid lands. ¶ JOB SHREVE.

Cumberland county, New Jerſey, April 29, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the creditors of SAMUEL GOULD, now in actual confinement for debt in the gaol of ſaid county, to appear before two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for ſaid county, at the houſe of Henry Hains, innkeeper, in Bridgetown, on Friday, the ninth day of June next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the eſtate of ſaid debtor ſhould not then be aſſigned for the benefit of his creditors, and his body diſcharged from confinement purſuant to law. ¶ SAMUEL GOULD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin, townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Friday night laſt, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, a large ſtar in her forehead, has two white feet, her hoofs ſmall, thick tail and mane, a natural pacer, but trots ſome, has neither brand nor ear-mark, about 12 years old, a ſhort chunkey well-ſet creature. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and FIVE DOLLARS more for ſecuring the thief, if convicted, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISHMAEL WILLIAMS, ¶

May 8, 1786.

Taunton Works, May 4, 1786.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a ſaw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaſer to put the furnace in blaſt very ſoon.

The above works are in good order, almoſt the whole being new within theſe twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the ſame. Ore and coals ſo near the works that the teams haul with eaſe three loads a day, and the whole is well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water. Reaſonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchaſe money, or the ſubſcriber will reſerve the uſe of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at ſaid works, to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an Iriſh SERVANT GIRL, about fourteen years old, has four years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen,*

The BOOK of

COMMON PRAYER,

And ADMINISTRATION of the

SACRAMENTS,

And other

RITES and CEREMONIES,

As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe OF

The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JEESEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, | MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

At the above Places may alſo be had,
A few Copies of the JOURNAL of the CONVENTION.

A Grammar School,

UNDER the direction of the Rev. ANDREW HUNTER, is now opened at Woodbury, nine miles from the city of Philadelphia, where the Greek, Latin and Engliſh languages are taught with great attention to quantity and pronunciation; alſo ſeveral other uſeful branches of ſcience.

An examination of the ſcholars will be holden every three months, when gentlemen who chooſe to attend may judge of their improvement, and the method of teaching

Convenient accommodations may be had in the town, in families where regularity and good morals prevail. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ANN JAMES, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

A LOT of GROUND, in Moyamenſing townſhip, fronting the Paſſyunk road, about half a mile below ſouth ſtreet; this lot contains four acres and an half and 31 perches, is very ſuitable for a rope walk or for paſture ground, and has the privilege of a lane about 18 feet wide, extending from Paſſyunk road to the back end of the lot.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a three ſtory brick Houſe and Lot, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, containing in breadth 14 feet, and in depth 76 feet, together with a three feet alley, running into Comb's-alley. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the above deſcribed places, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers.

JOB BACON,
¶ JOSEPH PAGE.

Newtown, Bucks county, May 8 1786.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

ON the night of the 5th inſtant, the iron door of the public office at this place was broke open, and the treaſury of this county robbed of about twenty two pounds five ſhillings of hard money, belonging to the public, and a bundle of old ſtate money, containing about fifteen pounds, of which part was public and part private property. Of the hard money about eighteen pounds five ſhillings was in ſilver, the reſt copper. Any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover and apprehend one or more of the perpetrators of this larceny, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, to be paid on conviction, by § JOHN HART, Co. Treaſr.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JAMES KENNEDY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, thin viſaged, hollow eyed, by trade a ſhoemaker, had on, when he went away, a ſtriped linſey coatee, a red waiſtcoat with a piece of brown cloth down the button holes, blue linſey trowſers, blue woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes tied with ſtrings, two old ſhirts, and an old felt hat; he likewiſe ſtole and took with him, a great coat, lined with green baize, corduroy cape with mohair buttons on, and two ſilk handkerchiefs, one marked S B. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

May 1, 1786. ¶ DAVID LEWIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the eſtate of Capt. John M'Nachtane, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Briſtol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Crozer's creek, which creek takes its riſe from out of a number of never failing ſprings on this plantation, a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the beſt hickory and oak; there is a ſmall log houſe on the premiſes, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and ſufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or
EDWARD POLE, Executor.

This place being ſo near a landing on Crozer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Captain JOHN M'NACHTANE of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix. or
EDWARD POLE, Executor. ¶

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion had this Spring,

A Two ſtory Brick Houſe, four rooms on a floor, a Kitchen adjoining the ſame, cellar under the whole, accommodated with a lot of about two acres, on which is erected a good barn, ſtables, &c. orchard, garden, &c. &c. all ſituate in the village of Attlebury (alias, Four Lanes End) in Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Briſtol, 4 from Newtown, and 10 from Trenton; the ſtand and every conveniency commodious for ſtore-keeping. The terms of payment will be made eaſy and a good title given, by JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE.

20th of 4th month, 1786. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.